FRIDAY, JUNE 10, 1904.

Entered at the Post Office at New York as Second Class Mall Matter

Subscriptions by Mail, Postpaid. DAILY AND SUNDAY, Per Year ..... Postage to foreign countries added.

Published by The Sun Printing and Publishing dation at No. 170 Nassau street, in the Borough Association at No. York.

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#### Fidelity and Vengeance.

Fidelity to a friend should bring wisdom, especially when the friend's fortunes, political or otherwise, are involved. What brand of fidelity to Judge PARKER was it that led DAVID B. HILL to refuse to the leader of Tammany the timehonored distinction of going as a delegate at large to the Democratic National Convention?

What sample of wisdom was it that moved HILL to punish MURPHY because MURPHY exercised the privilege of an American freeman to demur to the resolutions of instruction for PARKER?

If HILL thus punished MURPHY, will he not wreak his vengeance on GORMAN of Maryland, SMITH of New Jersey, GUFFEY of Pennslyvania and other noninstruction Democrats of national repute if Judge PARKER is nominated and elected by his party?

#### Thoughts of a Member of the Interstate Commerce Commission.

Mr. PROUTY, during the last eight years a member of the Interstate Commerce Commission, created by the law of 1887, contributes to the June number of the North American Review an interesting paper inquiring into results accomplished and danger averted by the President's prosecution of the Northern Securities Company and those prominent in its organization, and in the acquisition by it of shares of the Great Northern and Northern Pacific corpora-

He begins with averments that the annual gross income of all our railways is two thousand millions of dollars: that if one man owned all of them "he could not impose whatever rates he saw fit. but he might impose rates which might be unjust and extortionate;" and that in such last described rates "lies the chief danger." The declarations are made by Mr. PROUTY in order to lead up to a reply to an inquiry into the harm that might come if one man or corporation owned all our railways; into the influence of the decree in the Northern Securities case in preventing railway combination, in compelling competition and in protecting the public against unreasorable railway rates.

What he has to say thereon is pivoted on the common desire of the competing railways that all shall maintain the same rates. He shows how all of them. early in their history, endeavored to agree on competitive rates, which agreeby the law of 1887. That law did not forbid other forms of agreement like that accomplished by the Trans-Missouri Freight Association in the West, and the Joint Traffic Association in the East.

The short time that elapsed between

the enactment of 1887 and the beginning by Senator SHERMAN of legislation to protect trade and commerce against unlawful restraints and monopolies, which culminated in 1890, tends to show that only private enterprises were intended by the last named law, and that functions like those exercised by railways were not contemplated, since the latter were regulated by the Interstate Commerce law of 1887 and its several amendments. A divided Supreme Court took another view, and finally adjudged in October, 1898, that railway owners could not agree on competitive interstate rates, whether they were reasonable or unreasonable. Thus "pooling" and every other form of agreement had been condemned.

What result followed? Mr. PROUTY declares it was "absolutely nothing" in the direction of prevention of concerted action by competing railways. Rates were not, he says, reduced. On the contrary, they immediately began to increase, and have steadily increased ever since. The raising of rates made by all railways has been in the same degree, and the higher rates have taken effect

on the same day. An attempt to secure uniform competitive rates then took the form of "combination" of competing railways by purchase, or lease, and to such an extent that Mr. PROUTY affirms that "of the 200,000 miles of railroad in the United States, approximately 125,000 miles are controlled by a half-dozen individuals." He means control imparted by the share owners through proxies creating directors; by executive committees; and,

in the last analysis, by the president.

That leads the author up to the Northsern Securities case, which he seems to think grew out of a wish on the part of Mr. HILL and Mr. MORGAN to retain in their hands, free from raids in the stock market, the control of the two railways. rather than out of a desire to make unreasonable rates. He looks on the method employed as "unique," but as in effect an agreement to merge the two railways in one corporation, which was in a legal sense unlike merger by purchase or lease. He does not affirm, however, that organizing the new holding company and its acquisition of the shares of the two old companies were "commerce among the States;" yet after his comments on the effect of the decision he deems it necessary to fling this empty

"tub to the whale": " All people commend the courage of the President in instituting that proceeding, and the vigor and ability of the Department of Justice in prose-

Had he written, instead of "all people,"

some people, or a few people, he would have been more accurate; for probably not all people perceive courage in a President who merely executes the plain and unambiguous mandate of a statute. They may, however, discern fortitude in bearing, without wincing, a consciousness of having endeavored to enforce a vicious interpretation, invented out of a selfish political motive, and then ordering the Supreme Court to be, with "vigor and ability," pushed by the Attorney-General into adopting it.

Mr. PROUTY affirms that "the decision leaves the question of regulating railway charges exactly where it has been," and that "there is no probability that any rate will ever be reduced, or that any advance will ever be prevented by it."

Again he says: " Competition may, in the past, have reduced

car fares, and gas prices, but it is absurd to say that t can regulate those prices. So of our railroads." He denies that the dissolution of every

existing railway combination could induce former competitive conditions in railway charges, or that railway regulation can ever be secured by the enforced competition which is the President's hobby. Indeed, there is to be drawn from what he says the inference that old time railway competition cannot exist so long as the law of 1887 and its amendments are obeyed.

Mr. PROUTY relies for regulating interstate railways, under the pertinent clauses of the Constitution, on supervision of rates by Government agency and peremptorily making reasonable those rates found to be unreasonable. He has more confidence in the Interstate Commerce law of 1887 and its half dozen amendments than in the Anti-Trust law of 1890, which the President, if reelected, is likely to continue to interpret and exploit. Mr. PROUTY has great faith in the Elkins-Mann amendment of Feb. 19, 1903, the useful part of which, it has been reported, was drawn by a most competent corporation lawyer of Philadelphia. "It has never been difficult," he writes, "to secure the publication of any desired rate; the trouble has been found in maintaining the rate when published."

He has great reliance on the law which compels each interstate railway to file, print and post its rates for passengers and freight, and forbids those rates to be increased, reduced, or departed from, except after a fixed time. There were amendments of the law of 1887, in 1889 and 1895, intended to prevent evasions by railways giving free carriage of either property or persons. Those amendments minutely describe the freight and passengers which interstate railways can carry, either free or at reduced rates. The Interstate Commerce Commission and the President have been and are bound to take care that those amendments are faithfully executed. Discriminations by free passes are in the law severely denounced; yet Mr. PROUTY, while properly holding up to reprobation the demoralization caused by any evasion of the railway law, says nothing in his North American Review paper of discrimination in the form of free transportation given to high Federal officials and their entourage.

The Interstate Commerce law forbids. or at least omits to prevent, a free ride by a Federal official. Such granting and accepting of free carriage will, quite likely, intrude into the coming Presidential campaign. No one should wish ing took the form of "pooling," prohibited | to deal unjustly, or unfairly, with the topic. Why cannot Mr. PROUTY, now that | faith th interstate railway law, explain what the statutes permit, and what they forbid. in regard to free transportation for Federal officials; and what rules the commission of which he is a member, and the President, as chief executive officer, are bound to enforce not only against themselves, but against every one else?

> For Fair and Square New Yorkers. Political organizations in the concrete are not different from individuals. There isn't a normal man, woman or child on earth whose heart is not made lighter by an encouraging word. Moreover, generous thoughts which find expression in goodly sentiments are the exemplification of the highest type of human wisdom. So when we read in the Globe, a Republican contemporary of this metropolis, a statement, not a tribute, mind you, but a plain recital of a situation which concerns the present administration of the city's affairs, every fair and square New Yorker is made all the happier for it.

> It has all been brought out by the authorized statement of CHARLES F. MUR-PHY, leader of Tammany, giving the reasons for the break between himself and Senator PATRICK HENRY McCARREN. the Democratic leader of Brooklyn, which was followed by the removal of Senator McCarben's partner, Deputy Police Commissioner HAGGERTY, by Police Commissioner McADOO. Mr. MURPHY in his statement made this deliberate and positive utterance:

" People should remember that just before the recent city election Tammany Hall, against which the fight was made principally, promised a good, clean government in the event of success. If moral foulness exists, no matter by whom encouraged, the blame will fall upon Tammany Hall, especially if the foulness is in Brooklyn. Had less concern been shown recently for the preservation of the decency of Brooklyn, there might have been no difference between Senator McCarren and myself. no pretence that he was opposed because of his views on the Presidential question, and no excuse that he is fighting in defence of the autonomy o Brooklyn.'

"It is to be said in support of the sincerity of that deliverance," says the Republican Globe, "that it is in complete accord with the course of the McClellan administration since it came into power. And the newspaper continues:

" Nobody knows that better than those elements of Tammany Hall that looked forward confidently during the last campaign to a restoration of the old blackmalling methods, to the old moral foulness' that had flourished in the days of CROKER and VAN WYCK and DEVERY. Against the demands and desires of these elements the Mayor, Mr. Mun-PHT and Mr. McApoo have opposed an unyielding front. They removed HAGGERTY because be wished to let the old Red Light Tiger cross the bridge into Brooklyn. They have refused to allow he gambling fraternity to resume operations, and have fought the poolrooms more vigorously and

more effectively than any reform administrati "What does it mean?" asks our Republican contemporary, and then it proceeds

to answer as follows: "The great point is that a Tammany adminis tration is making a sincere and largely successful effort to give the city good government. Nothing like that phenomenon has ever been witnessed here before, and is not likely to be witnessed soon again. That it is fruitful of good to the city in many ways every one who is familiar with conditions at present will admit gladly. If nothing more had been done than to prevent a return to old conditions the gain to the city would have been incalculable but much more has been done. The gambling evil has not only been held to the point at which it stood when Tammany came back, but it has been more nearly stamped out than at any time within the memory of the present generation. There are no signs that any of the worst evils of the old days have returned, and there are no charges that blackmailing has been resumed in any of the most objectionable forms that were extirpated during the Low administration, such as paying for police appointments and promotions and collecting revenue systematically from vice and crime."

Senator McCarren's reply to Mr. MURPHY was not candid; in fact, the Brooklyn leader parried and avoided the assault of the Tammany chieftain, and HAGGERTY has remained as dumb as a cantaloupe. Commissioner McADOO. following up the assault of the Tammany leader, proclaims:

" No attempt has been made to destroy the political or social autonomy of Brooklyn, and I heartly welcome the aid of good citizens of all parties toward giving the best police government to the borough I would have asked the resignation of Mr. HAG-GERTY even if Mr. MURPHY and Mr. MCCARREN had been the best of friends."

To return to the inquiry of our contemporary, "What does it mean?" MUR-PHY and McCLELLAN have been Tammany children almost from the cradle. Irrespective of worthier motives, they are playing the long-headedest kind of politics. In giving the city a wholesome and businesslike administration they have coopered that ancient enemy of Tammany, DAVID B. HILL, and blasted the hopes of the Wolfert's Rooster to organize a second Democratic organization in New York county. Not even Deacon HORNBLOWER or Elder PECK-HAM or any of the sect of professional reformers can find a scintilla for an excuse for the revival of a Democratic organization antagonistic to Tammany. And the Citizens' Union folks are just so many Casabiancas.

In a word, MUBPHY and McCLELLAN have made Democracy respectable in New York county. As wise Tammany children they have been taught by hard knocks the unreal value of the support of Tammany, as an organization, by the

disorderly elements of the city. Friend and foe, for the sake of the denizens of the second city of the earth, will hope that the lesson will never be unlearned.

### Polk and Parker.

The Philadelphia Record, accepting Judge PARKER in the true spirit of faith, tells us that in the selection of a candidate for President, "as in other human affairs, it is necessary to rely much on the judgment and good intentions of others," just as "men often do in choosing a business partner or a confidential clerk." In support of this theory of a candidate by recommendation the Record uses this curious illustration:

" In 1844 the Democrats in the national conven tion did not know much about JAMES K. POLK."

Our drab contemporary is stronger in his pen is engaged in a commendable crats did know a great deal about Mr. effort to make a clear presentation of POLK. Speaker of the House for four years, and in his five terms of service before his election to that office one of of the most conspicuous members, and finally chairman of the Committee on Ways and Means, he was no obscure or ambiguous personage. He was as well known as Mr. Cannon is.

His successful campaign for Governor of Tennessee in 1839 and his unsuccessful campaigns for the same post in 1841 and 1843 kept him before the country. He was the choice of his State for Vice-President in 1839. In 1844 he became the Democratic candidate for President as a result of a compromise between the Van Buren men and the friends of other candidates, but not on account of anything doubtful or undeclared in his

opinions. The great question of the day was the annexation of Texas. Mr. VAN BUREN had hesitated in his well known cautious guarded manner, as his Democratic opponents meant he should. Mr. Polk, about the same time and more than a month before the Democratic convention, had declared himself squarely in favor of immediate annexation.

Mr. Polk was nominated and elected

because of that known opinion. The case of Mr. Polk is an unfortunate one for the partisans of Judge PARKER to cite so long as they affect to be content with his triple-locked silence.

One of the anomalous and puzzling features of the American agricultural situation is the fact that with more than 10,000,000 of our people at work on nearly 6,000,000 farms, and with all our vast uncultivated areas, the United States is a large importer of common, ordinary vegetables. Every year we buy from abroad beans, dried peas, onions, cab-

bages and potatoes. We import tropical fruits in enormous quantities because we want them and cannot produce them within our borders. But this does not apply to the above mentioned articles, nor to hay, rice, hops, pickles and other products of our

soil which may be added to the list. Just now market reports show a short age and an importation of potatoes. While the quantity imported is small in comparison with our domestic production, it is difficult to see the necessity for any importation whatever, with the possible exception of a limited quantity from Bermuda or Cuba as a semi-luxury for those who can afford them and who believe that a half ripened potato of this year's crop is better than a fully ripened tuber of last year's growth.

Our domestic crop of potatoes now runs from 250,000,000 to 275,000,000 bushels a year. A large percentage, which it is impossible to fix, is held for home consumption by the raisers. But it is neces-

sary to supplement the surplus marketed by an importation which for the last ten years has averaged 1,500,000 bushels a year, of a valuation of nearly \$700,-000. To be exact, statistics of imports show that we have paid to foreign farmers during the last decade \$6,692,826 for 15,009,677 bushels of vegetables, which should have been raised at home, and of which we might well be exporters instead of importers. During a single week of last month 60,000 sacks of old crop potatoes were brought to New York

from European ports. The price quoted this week on old crop foreign potatoes is \$40 per ton, or a little more than \$1 per bushel. As 250 bushels to the acre is no more than a fair return from good soil properly cultivated, it is evident that a certain number of American farmers are losing an opportunity to improve their income. On all field and farm products capable of growth in the temperate zone the United States should at least supply itself without recourse to foreign lands.

# The Siege of Port Cannon.

Uncle JOE CANNON isn't often premature, but he is at least proleptic when he pretends that his boom for Vice-President is "as flat as a pancake."

It may be that Illinois is as "safe" as he is so eager to make everybody believe. Illinois may be "safe," and yet Uncle Joe may be highly unsafe. He continues to interpose the handsome and dignified form of his colleague, the Hon. ROBERT ROBERTS HITT, between himself and Destiny disguised as the American Sense of Humor. But the candidacy of Mr. HITT is not much more protection to the shrinking Speaker than the candidacy of Nebraska's WEBSTER, the Hon. JOHN L. We mention WEB-STER because the Nebraska Republican convention did, and because we wouldn't deprive Uncle JoE of one single fortification against beleaguering Fate.

The Hon. CHARLES WARREN FAIR-BANKS may be Mr. ROOSEVELT'S choice and his own; and the marriage of the oak and the ivy would be very beautiful. But can even Mr. ROOSEVELT save Mr. CANNON? The mere mention of Mr. ROOSEVELT suggests the process of conscription, the dragging of a reluctant soldier in gilded chains. Can Mr. CAN-NON shun the pleasing punishment that was inflicted upon Mr. ROOSEVELT at Philadelphia in 1900?

The Sense of Humor, never flitting, still is sitting, sitting by that Danville door. Uncle Joe may renounce, refuse. hang his head, pout, burst into sulphurous and tormenting words. But how can he escape paying the penalty of his popularity? When a virtuous Republican Mrs. POTIPHAR plucks JOSEPH by the skirt of his statesman's frock coat can he escape? They make stronger cloth in Illinois than they did down in old Egypt.

This description of the beneficial effects of the Monroe Doctrine in its relation to British interests in particular and to the peace of the world in general is from the London Spectator of May 28:

"The Monroe Doctrine, which is often denounced on the Continent as both insolent and injurious, is distinctly beneficial to Great Britain, to Europe and to the world. It is beneactal to Great Britain because, while it does not in any way increase the danger of Canada from her mighty neighbor, it helps to shelter her, and the West Indies with her. from any menace coming from any European No State could hope, even if it defeated Western Hemisphere, because any demand of the kind would lead to a second, and almost hopeless, war with the United States. It is beneficial to the and independence, leaving its component States to work out their own destiny in their own way, and try experiments in governing without interference. And it is beneficial to Europe because it immensel reduces her material for dangerous jealousies.

for any reason that doctrine became null or wer suspended all Europe would be at war for slices o Spanish and Portuguese America. It was sus pended, indeed, within living memory for a few months by the American civil war, and instantly a French army was encamped in Mexico, to pre rve, Napoleon said, the future grandeur of the

Latin races! The Spectator holds that responsibilit for police duty in this hemisphere on the part of the Government of the United States is the inevitable consequence of the Monroe Doctrine, and it apparently approves of Mr. ROOSEVELT'S "big policeman" letter to the Cuban banquet people. It even seems to think that if Mr. ROOSEVELT is elected next November it will be on account of his big-policemanship.

MURPHY of Tammany is prodigiously petter and a more direct and effective talker than Miss SEMANTHY CRAMIKIN of the pink shirt waists.

The annual report of the traffic via the Suez Canal shows the tonnage for 1903 as 17,246,681. This is an increase of 658,875 tons over 1902 and 1,083,448 tons over 1901 It leads 1896 by nearly 50 per cent., the figures for that year being 12,039,859 tons.

The receipts for last year were \$20,000,000, a little less than the receipts of the two years immediately preceding. The falling off is due to a reduction in the tolls. The receipts for 1896 were a little less than \$16,000,000, thus giving 1903 an increase of about 25 per cent, over that year.

The number of vessels passing through the canal is given as 3,699 for 1901, 3,708 for 1902 and 3,761 for 1903. Nearly three-fifths of these flew the British flag. Of tonnage, 7,403,553, or 62.2 per cent. of the total, stands to British account. Germany's tonnage appears as 1,773,265, or 14.9 per cent. of the total. The remainder, less than a quarter of the whole, was divided among the other nations of the maritime world with an occasional American vessel somewhere among them. England and Ger many were the only countries showing an increase. The tonnage of all other nations remained practically stationary.

The Suez route will do wisely to make all t can during the next few years. There are sundry well defined rumors of compe tition being started down Panama way.

# The Rainy Day End Seat Man.

TO THE EDITOR OF THE SUN-Sir: It was in the 6 P. M. rush at the Bridge. It was raining, and a cold wind blew through the cattle cars used by the Brooklyn Rapid Transit for the transports tion of passengers to Brooklyn. A young lady was in the end seat, I was second, a big man next. The big fellow asked the lady to change seats with him. saying, "I don't mind the rain. It won't hurt me. Hearing this, two other big "end-seaters," sittin facing each other in the first seats in the car, grinned and one remarked to the other: "We may be hogs all right, but I guess this trip we can keep the rain off of folks." All the way over I mentally thanked the big "hog" who kept the storm from the rest of our row. In justice to the "end seat hog," I hink this incident should be recorded, as showing that even a "hog" has his uses. LEWIS C. GROVES NEW YORK, June 8.

To THE EDITOR OF THE SUN—Sir: How about the end seat hog, so-called, on rainy days? Isn't he entitled to his privileges then?

K. P. NEW YORK, June 9.

THE GREAT POSSIBILITIES OF MANCHURIA.

AMEBICA AND MOROCCO.

tivity and Mr. Roosevelt's Activity.

unless it be the storm centre of all activity, and the Roosevelt Government cannot be

the Roosevelt Government unless it overdo itself in its masterly activity in the domain of international politics. It is doubtful if

any of his predecessors could produce a record of achievements in the field of foreign affairs in the full term of Presidential office that

could bear comparison with that of President Roosevelt in less than a year. His alacrity in creating the Republic of Panama, his

promptitude in sending warships to Beirut,

and his advoltness in making the present naval demonstration at Tangler, entitle the

present Chief Magistrate of the American

greatest man America ever produced after

If there were no fear of violating the sa-

credness of national tradition, one would be almost tempted to assign to him even a higher

place; for President Washington when deal-

ing with the question of Mediterranean pirates

in his time tried to win the friendship of the

Sultan of Morocco by appealing to his Ma-

rocco through the demonstration of American naval power and majesty, just in the

prouder than an American citizen is to-day. If this flery energy and vigilance of the Presi-

the cases of kidnapping of women and chil-

foreign domination while the born resistance.

In my opinion the Government of this great Republic has no need to become either a tool in the hands of selfish and aggrandizing European Powers or an instrument for the destruction of Moslems, who, after all, are

MOHAMMAD BARAKATULLAH. New York, June 8.

Religious Services for Night Workers.

TO THE EDITOR OF THE SUN-Sir: The night workers who have attended the 2:30 A. M. services

at St. Paul's Episcopal Church since last Feb

ruary, when they began, heard with regret the

ing that the services would be postponed until

perhaps, as great as it might have been if there

had not been the misapprehension on the part of

some of the church going night workers that the services were held for members of the Episcopal Church, although Dr. Geer stated several times

that all were welcome, irrespective of denomina-tional affiliation. Yet I dare say that there are a number of churches in New York that have as

When the services were begun Dr. Geer an-nounced that they were simply an experiment: that Trinity Corporation was a conservative body

and opposed to any innovation that would in any

way reflect upon the dignity of the church. A that time it was intended, I believe, that the experiment should last until Easter. If the attend-

ance did not increase, it certainly did not diminish

and the services grew in interest and furnished an

opportunity for men to attend divine worship who

that the Catholic Church continues to grow strength?" A few years ago St. Andrew's Cathol

Church, in Duane street, inaugurated the services

for night workers. It is never too cold in winter

nor too hot in summer for the priest to be at the altar and from 150 to 200 night workers to be in

their places-the church open and a welcome ex

ended to all. The question, it seems to me, is eas:

I do not wish to be understood as criticising Dr

Geer in any sense. At great personal inconven-ience he has labored faithfully to make the services successful, and he declared last Sunday

that he made the announcement of their disco

to discontinue them, at least temporarily.

named Lazarus, which was laid at his gate

tinuance with great regret, but that the trustees of Trinity, after careful consideration, had decided

The day's lesson for last Sunday was St. Luke

tuously every day; and there was a certain begga

NEW YORK, June 7. A NIGHT WORKER.

Whistlin'.

When you're feelin' sad and lonely,

Which they never give a dern

And you haven't got a yearn Fer the city ways and people.

Fer you and yours, it's comfort

Of a tune you used to know-

And you look up to the skies

It ain't wuth shucks fer music.

Gits in close to your heart.

You can only catch a little,

And you find it as it wanders

Er mebbe "Old Dan Tucker"

From the busy, noisy street.

Like an old friend from the country

s the tune the whistler blows

And your heels they git to knockin

And sets down 'way back yonder

To the time you used to dance And then went home with Mary

At daylight, in a trance.

Of course it ain't the music

And your lonesome feelin' goes

That they furnish from a stand

But you bet it beats the band.

WILLIAM J. LAMPTON.

That you're mighty glad to mee

The whistler don't know Art:

Somewhere the whistler's whistlin In the racket and the roar—

But you want to hear some more

Like "Home, Sweet Home," fer instance;

And wonder if it's rainin',
'Cause you're damp around the eyes.

To hear the sweet and low And hesitatin' whistle

There was a certain rich man which we

ould otherwise have been unable to do so.

The question has often been asked: "Why is it

small an attendance at their 11 o'clock services.

ev. Dr. Geer's announcement last Sunday

human beings.

fashion of Knights Templars of

George Washington.

the Crusade times.

Mohammedan on Mr. Perdicaris's Cap-Its Enterprise and Resources Described by Our Consul at Newchwang. TO THE EDITOR OF THE SUN-Sir: The United States cannot be the United States

Consul Henry B. Miller in the National Geographic Magazine.

I believe there is no place in the world where the wagon or cart traffic is equal to that of Newchwang. The carts compete with the railroads in a haul of 400 miles or more. Durng the winter months, when the roads are irmly frozen, there are not less than 2,000 arts, each carrying two tons, per day coming to the port, each drawn by from four to sever mules or ponies. Some of these carts are from thirty to forty days on the roads, in order to reach the market. It is under such conditions as these that the trade of Newchwang, amounting to nearly \$20,000,000 per year, has grown. It is a mistake to attribute the growth of this trade to the building of the Russian railway. The railways are just beginning to have an influence toward improving the trade of the country, and the natives are only beginning to after their methods to meet these new conditions. It is plain that the railways will add much to the development of the productiveness and trade of the country, but that remains for the future to show. The country has made this marvellous growth independent of the railways, and what it will do with them will depend upon the wisdom of the railway management. chwang, amounting to nearly \$20,000,000 per nation to the glowing eulogy bestowed upon him the other day by Prof. Bryce, when he declared that President Roosevelt was the

ture to show. The country has made this marvellous growth independent of the railways, and what it will do with them will depend upon the wisdom of the railway management.

Before 1802 practically all the foreign trade in Manchuria came through the port of Newchwang, and the Chinese annual customs returns gave the complete statement of imports and exports for all the country. This was altered to a considerable extent by imports and exports in 1902 through Dainy, Port Arthur and Vladivostok. In 1903 the situation changed still further, and foreign imports now enter through Newchwang, Dainy and Port Arthur via Tientsin, Chin Wang Tao, and thence by rail over the Chinese railway recently completed to the River Liao at Shin Min Tun; also by the Russian railway from Vladivostok and Siberia and Russia. Another important route has been opened into Manchuria from the sea up the Amur River and thence up the Sungari River by large river steamers to Kirin.

There are no records telling the origin of the goods imported. American goods reach here in many ways. Some come from Hong Kong and Canton, large quantities from Shanghai, and some from Japan, while much American cotton is manufactured into yarn and goods in Japan and then shipped to this place.

The year 1903 was the best that Manchuria has ever known as to its production. Crops were unusually good, and prices were also good. Both Manchuria and Mongolia are marvellously rich, and, under a good government, with transportation provided and its timber and mineral wealth developed and added to its agricultural resources, Manchuria will prove one of the greatest markets for United States capital. In 1894 and 1895 it was the field of war hetween China and Japan; in 1900 it was the district of the Boxer movements that were so destructive; and now again, in 1904, it is the theatre of war between Russia and Japan.

Notwithstanding all these wars, the country continues to grow in productiveness and commerce. Its people are largely industrious, fruggal and capable, and need only jesty on the ground that the United States of America by its Constitution was not pinned particularly to the Christian religion, while President Roosevelt exacts the friendship of the Sultan of Turkey and the Sultan of Mo-No Roman citizen was ever safer and

dent were directed to the internal affairs of this great republic as much as it is employed in matters foreign, there is little doubt that

this great republic as much as it is employed in matters foreign, there is little doubt that the cases of kidnapping of women and children, of robbery with violence with impunity, would soon become a thing of the past in this land and America would be transformed into a veritable paradise on earth.

As far as the safety of American citizens abroad is concerned, the wisdom of the President's action cannot be overestimated; but is such a dexterity in international affairs always commendable? We have seen that last October Russia broke her solemn promise with this country in regard to the evacuation of Manchuria by her, and the President acted with prudence. Will Moslems be entirely wrong if they imagine that the present haste to protect Consul Davis at Alexandretta and to release Mr. Perdicaris from the captivity of Chief Brigand Raisuli is not altogether disconnected with Christian prejudice against Islam? Surely, Sultan Abdul Aziz—who not long ago sent his affectionate regard to Mr. Roosevelt, took great interest in the St. Louis exposition, and assigned \$50,000 to be spent in preparing exhibits—would have left no stone unturned in securing the release of Mr. Perdicaris and his stepson if his Majesty had been approached in the matter diplomatically and sufficient time had been granted him. The Sultan would be the last person to court international complication after experiencing the difficulties caused by the rebellion of Bu-Hamora, and especially to displease the American people, whom he counted upon as his friends.

To start negotiations with the demonstration of naval force is verily a new diplomacy of Mr. Secretary Hay. Had there been less fuss made over the matter the bandit Raisull, who evidently belongs to the Kharji sect—rebels against the authority of the Sultanwould have been satisfied with a moderate sum of money as ransom.

A little glance at the conditions of international politics—that is, Germany being isolated, Russia engaged in a serious struggle and Sultan Abdul Hamid rendered impotent through

It has the happy combination of a splendid variety and vast quantities of minerals, valuable forests, great agricultural wealth and an industrious, capable people, whose labor is, perhaps, the best in the world for its cost. In addition, it has good waterways and easy grades, and is a country in which railway construction and operation are very economical. All of these advantages are combined with a healthy, invigorating climate, where crops never fail. The Senatorship.

TO THE EDITOR OF THE SUN-Sir: Noting your quotation from the *Utica Observer* in which they inquire if the State is crazy in considering Odell for United States Senator. I beg to offer my comment, that "them's my sentiments" exactly. R. J. CALDWELL. NEW YORK, June 8.

Cures for Ivy Poisoning.

To the Editor of the Sun-Sir: The cure for ivy polson is a common weed found upon almost any small stream or in marshy places. Some people call it "ceroline." The common country name is "silver leaf," from the fact that a leaf placed under water presents a perfect silver look it has a soft, green stalk, and bears a yellow flower resembling the snap-dragon. The stem macerated nd the juice applied to the poisoned skin give instant relief, and will cure the worst cases in a few hours. It also can be made into a tea—herb extract-and used as a lotion.

only defence from this poison by person liable to it is to avoid its presence, even that callowing the wind to blow from the plant to the A kettle of boiling water will effectually destroy the life of this pernicious plant. Hundreds of cases have been cured by this simple remedy, n my experience in my country sojourns, in a few

Sugar of lead is only a palliative for the fever, and ASBURY PARK, June 7.

TO THE EDITOR OF THE SUN-Sir: A "Victim inquires for relief from ivy poisoning. I have for many years used with success witch hazel. If applied as soon as inflammation begins, no serious result can accrue, and at any stage of the inflammation the distressing symptoms will disappear if the afflicted parts are swathed by a cloth wet COOPERSTOWN, N. Y., June 7.

# New York and Paris.

To the Editor of The Sun—Sir: Since the consolidation of the various municipalities and counties into what is known as Greater New York the impression seems to be general that Paris has not only been supplanted as the second city of the world, but has been left far behind in the matter f population. This is probably a mistake. It should limited area, about thirty square miles, with opulation, according to the census of 1901, o

But the Department of the Seine, in which Paris is situated, with an area of 184 square miles, not much more than half the area of Greater New York, had a population of 3,669,980, against 3,487,202 for Greater New York at the last census. Moreover, there are numerous important towns adjacent to Paris which are outside the Department of the Seine, such as Versailles, St. Germain, St. Cloud, Argenteuil, &c. If the limits of Paris were extended to include area equal to that of Greater New York it is probable that its population would be in excess P. BYRNE. NEW YORK, June 8.

Bad Plan to Stop Thinking. TO THE EDITOR OF THE SUN-Sir: From Senator Frye's article on the Vice-Presidency in last Sun day's Herald, I quote the following:
"President McKinley was cautious and conserva-

tive, he studied what the people wanted and saw that they got it. Theodore Roosevelt is a me is impetuous and impulsive, yet his impulses are for good. After reading this, I chanced to pick up Nicolay's hort life of Lincoln and came upon the following

lines, page 162: "One of his strongest characteristics, as his speeches abundantly show, was the belief in the power of public opinion and his respect for the popular will. That was to be found and be wielded by the leaders of public sentiment." These lines have kept me thinking. Should I

CENTRIPETAL. NEW YORK, June 6.

#### Enlogy Under Difficulties. From Harper's Weekly.

A well known minister is telling an anecdote about a brother clergyman who was required unexpect-edly to officiate at the funeral of a man concerning whom he knew nothing. When he arrived at the town where the deceased had lived he had just achievements, the results of which he noted on a nemorandum. His eulogy at the service, as re-

ported, was about as follows:
"Our dear brother, whom we mourn to-day, was a man of rare character and ability. He had the mental capacity of a —referring to his notes— Vebster; the tact of a"-again consulting his memoranda-"Henry Clay; the pertinacity of a"--another reference-"Ulysses S. Grant. We can regret now that he has gone to meet his"-another reference to the notes-"God."

A Translation. First Baby-What are your parents like? Second Baby-Oh, they do pretty well for ama-

### MAYOR M'CLELLAN.

TO THE EDITOR OF THE SUN-Sir: "Them's my sentiments," as expressed in the letter pub-lished in to-day's Sun, of "Civil War Veteran," from Dayton, Ohio. Inasmuch as ex-President Cleveland, who is my first choice, declines to be a andidate again for the Presidency, then George B. McClellan "comes," as your correspondent says, "nearer to being an ideal available candidate than any Democrat that has been named.

There is no nonsense about McClellan. He is a Democrat in the widest and best sense of that word, and has shown himself to be so thoroughly broad minded and independent in his civic administration since assuming the office of Mayor that he has won the confidence and admiration of the citizens of New York and the hearty praise of his fellow itizens in other States. Yes, the young men do indeed like him, as remarked by "Civil War Veteran"; and the old men, also, I may add. and they will rally to his support with the greatest enthusiasm.

It was my pleasure and privilege to vote for his illustrious father for the Presidency, when battling for the maintenance of the Union, and 70 or 80 per cent, of the members of my company did the same. The public career and services of his son mark him as a man possessed of the necessary character and ability eminently fitting him to guide and administer the momentous affairs of our country, and the people will make no mistake in elevating him to the Chief Magistracy of the nation.

Every day the indications grow stronger that the St. Louis convention will unite on him for its nominee, and that he will be the next President.

ANOTHER CIVIL WAR VETERAN NEW YORK, June 7.

### They Shame the Bar.

From the Evening Mail.

Peculiarly offensive to decency was the performance of six alleged lawyers yester-day, who within an hour after a child had killed in the street thrust themselves upon the sorrowing parents and tried to induce them to begin suit for damages. These harpies quarrelled among themselves over their expected prey, and only went away when the father of the child threatened to

send for an officer.

"Ambulance chasers" these legal buzzards are called by the police. They are not the only ones of the kind-undertakers provide from their number an even more gruesome set of harpies. There is no association of undertakers one of the objects of which is to keep the members of the profession decent and in order. There is an organization of lawyers possessed of some power over the members of the bar, even over those whose names are not on its membership roll. The rules of simple decency cannot be applied too promptly and sharply by the Association of the Bar upon such shysters.

A physician may be punished by his brethren for violation of professional ethics; a clergyman is liable to answer charges made common rumor. Members of these two professions must keep clean the skirts of their official gowns. But with the lawyers of this State there is more freedom of action. Disbarment seldom follows even the most flagrant infraction of the rules of decency; the reputable members of the bar will not soil their hands even to chastise a disreputable brother. They are too particular.

## England Wants the Iceman.

From the Lancet.

The supply of pure ice in this country for domestic purposes is not as abundant or available as it should be, and it is absurd that practically the only shop where it may be obtain kept by the fishmonger, who keeps it not for pur-poses of consumption but for cooling fish. The fishmonger's shop does not always represent an environment that is, sanitarily speaking, satis-factory; yet when ice is wanted in sickness or in health the only tradesman that can be found to supply it is the fishmonger, and his supply is usually limited. It seems ridiculous that in the English summer the demand for ice should not be sufficient to warrant the establishment of a special agency

ganized it would be widely appreciated and would succeed as soon as the public realized how much better and healthler it is to have their food and beverages kept cool during the days of a hot and seasonable summer. As it is, they have to be content with semi-liquid butter and mawkish lukewarm beverages which should be cold, especially those which are aerated. A cheap and abundan supply of pure ice for domestic purposes would give the housekeeper a chance of keeping a cool storeroom in which meat, poultry, eggs, and other perishable articles of food could be preserved. Not only would waste of food be so prevented, but the would be checked and the food saved from becoming unwholesome if not positively dangerous. In fact, we imagine that nobody will deny the very great advantages derived from keeping certain foods cold in the summer and preserving them in a state fit for consumption and attractive to the eye and palate; and yet practically no steps are taken to supply such an important and very evident

First Capitol of Confederacy to be Remodelled. Montgomery correspondence of Atlanta Constitution. After fifty-four years the old Capitol of Alabama is to be remodelled and more room provided fo those who attend to the affairs of the State. The sum of \$150,000 has been appropriated for the pur-The present State house was built in 1850, the

other, its immediate predecessor, being destroyed by fire in 1849. It is of old-time architecture, with the regulation capitol dome and six massive col umns at the front. It is three stories high, and in about as poor condition for office service as any one could well imagine. While the grounds are carefully kept and look very pretty, the building is anything but a neat and convenient place in which to do the business of the State. Nobody will be sorry that it is to be fixed up in some sort of way commensurate with the dignity of a grea State like Alabama. It was the first Capitol of th Confederacy, Jefferson Davis standing upon its steps when he was sworn in as the first and only President of the Confederate States of America, Feb. 8, 1861, at exactly 1 o'clock P. M.

The Whereabouts of the Boer Generals. TO THE EDITOR OF THE SUN—Sir: An item calling attention to a photograph of Miss Roosevelt taken at the St. Louis fair between Gens. Cronje and Viljoen, is no doubt true, but very mislead-

The public would naturally think it was "the great "Gen. Cronje" who was exhibiting himself at the American show.

None of the great Generals of the Boers ever came to America, deeming it their place to remain with their poor suffering people at home to help and encourage them with their presence and ad-

The prominent Boer leaders, De Wet, Delarey. Delarey went to India and succeeded in in-ducing his fellow countrymen, prisoners there, to take the oath and return to their beloved homeland. NEW YORK, June 7.

### Strain on Eyes Looking Upward. From the London Hospital.

"Academy" or "sightseer's" headache is one of the numerous ills of modern civilization. There is reason to attribute it, in part at least, to strain on the muscles that turn the eyebalis upward. A theatre when she sat in the dress circle always suffered from severe headache when she sat in the orchestra, where she had to look up. The same effect is produced in picture galleries, especially in looking at pictures hung above the line. Cyclists who lean over the handle bars and turn their eyes up to look ahead have the same trouble, and so do compositors and people in many other occupations requiring continued use of the elevator muscles The eyebalis move from side to side with less strain and discomfort than up and down.

# Cause for Increase of Wolves in Kansas

From the Atchison Globe The action of C. D. Walker in bringing a herd of Angora goats into Atchison county has resulted in a great increase in wolves in the country five miles south of town. Mr. Walker lost thirty-seven kids lately in two weeks. The wolves catch them in daylight, and it is necessary to herd the goats in an open space. Mr. Kenyon, at Cummings, has a lot of sheep, and wolves are increasing in his vicinity. A projessional wolf catcher has appeared south of town, and the farmers are boarding hi young wolves in one day and received \$16 scalps from the county. The wolf catcher slips through the country and watches the old females

# Miss Eighty-One.

From the Kansas City Journal. Miss Eighty-One Turiey, of Mexico, has been elected principal of the Benton City schools.